



## GEN. ALGER HAS RESIGNED.

HE CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND HANDS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

It is to take effect at the pleasure of the President, but he will not remain in the cabinet after Aug. 1. The arrangement for his resignation is said to have been made by Vice-President Hobart, Attorney-General Griggs, and General James H. Wilson. Mr. Alger's resignation is said to have been made by Vice-President Hobart, Attorney-General Griggs, and General James H. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, called at the White House this afternoon and personally handed his resignation to the President. No date for the resignation of the Secretary is mentioned. It is said that the resignation is to take effect at the pleasure of the President. An announcement of this action was made by Secretary Alger this afternoon. The Secretary, who has been in his office shortly after the formal announcement, found Gen. Alger in a very good humor. He was signing his mail at the time and continued to do so while answering questions, smiling occasionally. There was nothing about him to indicate that he was worried. He looked better than at any time recently and showed none of that haggardness which was noticeable in his friends when he returned from his first visit to Vice-President Hobart at Long Branch early this week.

In fact, he appeared like a man from whom a great deal of trouble had been removed. He was, consequently, in a cheerful frame of mind. Gen. Alger declined to talk for publication, except to say, after some pressing, about the time his resignation would take effect.

"My resignation will be accepted when the President sees fit," he said. "The President is a very busy man, and I do not want to take up his time. I shall stay here until the Assistant Secretary returns. I sent a telegram to Mr. McKeljohn this afternoon, telling him of my resignation, but I do not know when he will return. We are not sure of his address. There are several matters which I desire to see settled before I go out, some bridge disputes and contracts. I am more familiar with these than anybody else in the department, and want to dispose of them before I go. I do not care to make any statement. I have tendered my resignation from this office, to take effect at the pleasure of the President, and that is all I care to say."

Secretary Alger will not remain in the cabinet, in any event, after Aug. 1. He has determined that positively, although the President may allow him to take his own time in retiring. Mr. McKeljohn is on his vacation, and when last heard from was in Minnesota. His return to Washington will not be delayed, it is believed, later than a week.

The story comes from Long Branch, and is well authenticated here, that the arrangement for the retirement of Secretary Alger was made by Vice-President Hobart. As told to THE SUN reporter by a man familiar with all the circumstances, the resignation was brought about in this way: For several months prominent men in the Republican party, including some cabinet officers, have urged the President to call for the resignation of Secretary Alger. The President would not consent to be troubled by this, however, contending that Alger's resignation would be a blow to the cabinet. It was urged on the President that for the good of the party the resignation of Secretary Alger should be accepted, even though he is innocent of the charges concerning his conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain. The President still remained firm. He insisted that Gen. Alger had made a good Secretary of War and that no reason for his dismissal had appeared. After the publication of the report that Secretary Alger and Gen. Griggs had made a political alliance to assist Gen. Alger in his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McKim, prominent Republicans in the confidence of the President began to insist that the Secretary of War should resign. They urged President McKinley to use the influence of his cabinet officers to bring about Gen. Alger's resignation. This the President refused to do, although he showed that he would be glad to resign. Gen. Alger voluntarily relieved him of embarrassment. He believed, however, that Alger should not remain a member of the Administration on account of the influence and was anxious to have the Secretary so understood.

The matter dragged along until finally the President determined to take action to secure the resignation of Secretary Alger. He sent Attorney-General Griggs to see Vice-President Hobart. Mr. Hobart has been a staunch friend of the Secretary of War throughout his troubles. This was known to the President, and it was through Mr. Hobart that he worked for the resignation of Secretary Alger. Mr. Griggs told Mr. Hobart that the resignation of Secretary Alger would be very acceptable to the President and asked the Vice-President to advise the Secretary to tender it.

After witnessing the first day's yacht race between the Columbia and the Defender at New York, Secretary Alger went down to Long Branch, at the invitation of Mr. Hobart. While there the Vice-President advised him to resign from the cabinet, but without mentioning that suggestion had been inspired by President McKinley. Secretary Alger apparently did not understand at the time that the Vice-President wanted him to resign and the question of his resignation was not then disposed of. It was understood between the Vice-President and the Secretary, however, that Gen. Alger should remain in the cabinet much longer, certainly not after the first of January.

Last Saturday the Secretary again went to Long Branch, at Mr. Hobart's invitation, and remained until yesterday, when he returned to Washington. The Vice-President frankly told him to tender his resignation to the President, giving as reasons that he was very tired and that he had been very busy. The Vice-President was very embarrassing to the President. The Vice-President did not hesitate to tell Gen. Alger that the country wanted him to resign and that he must be satisfied with that. Gen. Alger then asked the Vice-President if he would not let him remain in the cabinet until the first of January. The Vice-President said that he would let him remain in the cabinet until the first of January, but that he would not let him remain in the cabinet after that date.

Gen. Alger expressed surprise and asked the President to take such a decision. The President said that he would let him remain in the cabinet until the first of January, but that he would not let him remain in the cabinet after that date.

Gen. Alger returned here from Long Branch last evening, and at 9 o'clock this morning he went to the White House. The conversation between the President and himself was brief and formal. Secretary Alger said, "He told the President that he would tender his resignation at once. The President asked if he wished to go immediately. The Secretary said that he desired to go until Mr. McKeljohn returned, if the President was not ready to appoint his successor at once. He then returned to the War Department, and after transacting some official business went back to the White House shortly before 1 o'clock and handed the letter of resignation to the President."

Although several men who hold prominent positions under the Government urged the President to ask for Gen. Alger's resignation, there is general regret felt in official circles over his coming retirement, as he was personally very popular among his associates. Gen. Alger has endeavored himself to a great many people in Washington, and he has the reputation of never having turned a deaf ear to the appeals of those in distress. While some of his official colleagues were of the opinion that his resignation was a loss to the war with Spain, was not without criticism. It is unquestionably the view of the Administration that he made an excellent Secretary of War during that period, and managed department affairs with good sense and ability. He is now regarded as certain that he will not retire from the War Department, but will enter into it with vigor.

For several weeks the President has been considering the qualifications of men available for placing at the head of the War Department. It is understood that he has said that he presides over the War Department, and that it is well known that the President has the greatest confidence in his judgment. Among others mentioned for the War Secretaryship are Gen. Horace Porter, the Ambassador at Paris; Gen. James Porter, who commands the military department of the War Department; Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, and Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. The President is reported to have said, however, that he would not appoint a New Yorker, and if this be true, it disposes of the chances of Ambassador Porter, who is a New Yorker, and of Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, who is a New Yorker. The President is reported to have said, however, that he would not appoint a New Yorker, and if this be true, it disposes of the chances of Ambassador Porter, who is a New Yorker, and of Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, who is a New Yorker.

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## NEW DEMOCRATIC RULES.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS PROPOSED CHANGES TODAY.

Leaders Gathering in Chicago for an Important Conference on the Unit and Two-Thirds Rules and on New Schemes for Ways and Means—The Need of "Glue" One Reason for Calling the Meeting—The Harrison-Alger War.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A noble old Ohio Democrat, who had been a potential factor in many a Democratic victory, was called to the aid of the Democratic National Committee today. The committee, which is now in session at the Sherman House, is discussing the unit and two-thirds rules and on new schemes for ways and means. The need of "glue" is one reason for calling the meeting. The Harrison-Alger war is another.

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## ROME VIOLENTLY SHAKEN.

EARTHQUAKES CAUSE A PANIC IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

Many Houses and Churches Damaged—People Spend the Night in the Streets, Afraid to Return to Their Homes—The Pope Awakened by First Shock—Mount Etna Agitated—Blocks Shaken from the Coliseum—Forum Column Rocked.

Rome, July 19.—Shocks of earthquakes were felt here about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The shocks were severe in the central part of the city, where considerable damage was done. Twenty houses were seriously damaged. The people were greatly alarmed and feared a renewal of the shocks, but their fears were groundless.

In the suburbs the churches suffered serious damage. Several of the columns of the cathedrals were thrown down and a number of persons were injured, but there was no loss of life.

The Pope was asleep in the villa in the Vatican gardens. He was awakened by the first shock and hurried into the garden, greatly alarmed. The shock, however, was not so violent as to be felt by the Pope.

The actual shock lasted for twelve seconds, but the instruments marked tell-tremblings from 2:10 to 2:45 in the afternoon. Fortunately the shock was only undulatory, and the damage was small considering its violence. The people, however, were extremely excited, especially in the poor quarters, where the inhabitants rushed in terror to the streets screaming and praying. The prisoners in the principal jail, partly from fear and partly with the idea of availing themselves of the opportunity, threatened to mutiny, and the guards had to be hastily reinforced. The nuns in some of the convents fled to the streets in terror. There was a distressing panic in the hospitals and lunatic asylums. The angry rumblings accompanying the shock added to the terror, while ringing bells, crashing windows, moving doors and furniture and varying telegraph wires heightened the panic. Animals were greatly frightened.

A heavy rain followed the shock, but later the weather became delightful. Thousands of people were preparing to pass the night in the streets, being afraid to re-enter their homes. Reports from the surrounding districts show that the damage was more serious than in the city, especially in the villages among the Apennines. The Papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo was seriously damaged. Several of the houses of the nobles and public buildings were wrecked. A few buildings fell. The Prince's palace at Villa Torlonia was so damaged that the family were obliged to quit it.

The gravest damage, however, was done at Frascati. The details are few, but it seems that the houses of the nobles and public buildings were wrecked. Prime Minister Pelloni started this evening to ascertain the extent of the disaster. Troops have been ordered from here to assist the people, who are all living outdoors.

Telegrams from Porto, Danzig, Fiume and other places describe the sea as rolling like a mountain. The shock, it is assumed, was attributable to the same causes which disturbed Mount Etna, which continues to be violently agitated. Lava streams are threatening the village of Trezzano.

A dispatch from Castello, Sicily, says that at 8 o'clock this morning, after a loud subterranean rumbling, an enormous column of smoke shot up from the crater of Mount Etna, which was followed by a pillar of sand.

Several blocks of stone fell from the Coliseum, the columns of the Forum rocked, but remained intact. A small fissure appeared in the recently discovered *basilica nova*, but it quickly closed.

Beyond the foregoing the antiquaries were not damaged, despite sensational reports to the contrary.

TELEGRAPHIC DELUGE ON ROME. Kentucky Silver Democrats to Storm Him with Requests to Keep Away.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Allen Carter, President of the Dispatch, the silver organ of Kentucky, said to-night that the silver leaders of the party have made arrangements to defeat the latest scheme of Goebel. The latter has been elected Governor of Kentucky, and is expected to take the stump for him in Kentucky during the coming campaign. From every county in the State to-morrow morning the leaders of the Democratic party will send telegrams to Mr. Carter urging him not to take the stump for Goebel.

The wires between Chicago and Louisville have been blundered with the messages sent to Mr. Carter asking him if it were really true that he would speak at the Democratic National Convention. The wires between Chicago and Louisville have been blundered with the messages sent to Mr. Carter asking him if it were really true that he would speak at the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Carter says Goebel's chief idea is to bring about the defeat of Bryan, and the silver champion will be urged to remain away until a silver ticket is put in the field. Then, if he comes, he will be asked to take the stump for the bolters. Mr. Carter thinks Bryan will decline Goebel's request and will have nothing to do with the ticket nominated at Louisville. It is estimated that more than 200 telegrams will be sent to Mr. Carter during the coming campaign.

FINE HOME TO BE BUILT THERE AND SURROUNDED BY A PARK.

ROSELAND, L. I., July 19.—Harbor Hills, one of the finest sections of woodland country on Long Island, has passed into the control of the New York and Westchester Land Company. The purchase comprises 225 acres, and includes the highest point of land on the island. The main hill of the chain is said to be twenty-five feet higher than Wheatley Hills, where the homes of E. D. Morgan and William C. Whitney are. Harbor Hills overlooks Hempstead harbor and Long Island Sound, and on a clear day the Brooklyn Bridge can be seen from it without the aid of glasses.

Included in the purchase are a number of small farms, the owners of the hills which were needed to give the owners of the hills outlets to the highway on all sides. The hills are situated on the border of the town of Hempstead, and is near the Hempstead colliery. The purchase was made by the New York and Westchester Land Company, which is owned by the Vanderbilt family. The purchase was made by the New York and Westchester Land Company, which is owned by the Vanderbilt family.

AIR BEAKS FOR SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

New York Airplane Company Says It Has Equipped the First Locomotive.

Both the New York Airplane Company and the Western Union Company are negotiating for the equipment of the Russian Government's Siberian Railroad with brakes. The New York Airplane Company made the statement yesterday that it had equipped the first locomotive with brakes. The Western Union Company has also equipped a locomotive with brakes. The Russian Government is negotiating for the equipment of the Siberian Railroad with brakes. The New York Airplane Company made the statement yesterday that it had equipped the first locomotive with brakes. The Western Union Company has also equipped a locomotive with brakes.

Lord Yarmouth Sings "When Little Pige."

At a mid-season concert given on the Majestic, which arrived yesterday, the most distinguished performer was the Earl of Yarmouth, who sang "When Little Pige" with much solemnity. When Little Pige sang with much solemnity.

## STRIKE HERE FAILS.

But It Leads to a Lot of Lawlessness.

RIOTING IN SECOND AVENUE. Hoodlums Stormed Cars and Fought the Police There.

Several of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's Men Struck, Hardly More Than a Hundred in All, but the Agitators Managed to Stir Up Bitter Feels All Along Second Avenue—Little Trouble on Any Other Line—Police Held Their Clubs with a Will and Many Heads Are Broken—Minor Outbreaks in Other Localities.

The strike that General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor threatened a month ago to bring upon this town came yesterday morning. As a strike it was a farce, more ridiculous than that engineered by Parsons and his chum Pines in Brooklyn. It involved barely 100 men, and yet it turned the whole city upside down.

The strike that General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor threatened a month ago to bring upon this town came yesterday morning. As a strike it was a farce, more ridiculous than that engineered by Parsons and his chum Pines in Brooklyn. It involved barely 100 men, and yet it turned the whole city upside down.

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## PARSONS'S PROGRAMME.

He Proposes to Attempt to Tie Up the Madison Avenue Line To-Day.

General Master Workman Parsons declared at 2 o'clock this morning that the entire attention of the strikers to-day would be devoted to the Fourth and Madison avenue line. He said that he had received assurances that the men on that division would strike. He declared that the road would be tied up even more tightly than the Second avenue road was yesterday.

"We won't relax on Second avenue," he said, "but will continue the fight to Madison avenue. When the Madison avenue line strikes, then we will go after the Sixth and Eighth avenue roads. We ain't going to quit until the whole system is locked out."

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